

Christian Secretary.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

the question is settled for ever.—
ought to go directly to the Scripture—
what is good and what is bad, what
is false. Thus with the blessing
will acquire the habit of constantly
own notions and inclinations,
a plain declaration of Scripture,
mark it a good sign, to hear a child
mention, the Bible says so.

Men's Corner.

the Christian Secretary.

Home.

thy joys are passing lovely

stranger heart can tell."

men are never met with, go where

may roam 'neath Italy's sunny

by the side of the Euphrates; we

all the grandeur of an eastern

one's heart would yearn for his

mother's care, for his brother's

sister's caresses. And he would

be with whom he had associated

; he would think with bitter re-

of home, and sigh that he had

the world of the spells of

men woven around him, and which

needed to break. Memory would re-

call diversions. He would think

of God, that had been so many

him, and of the prayers that

were in his behalf, and which he had

been in vain. And though far

and he feels he has a home in

ould sickness overtake him, with

is hand to smooth the pillow, or

all his wants were supplied, he

ly resigned, as he knew it was

ther's will. And if called to die,

roaching dissolution would be to

ugh his thoughts would dwell a

the cold and heartless train of

would follow his remains to the

uld feel a momentary wish to

native land; but these would

and he would care not where he

is thoughts would be occupied by

the glories of his future residence.

can leave this world without one

but with feelings of joy almost

ink how soon they shall be with

the that sing glory to the Lamb

that we might live.

SARAH.

D FIRE INSURANCE CO. State House Square.—This Inst-
of the kind in the State, having been
in thirty years. It is incorporated with
hundred and fifty thousand Dollars,
the best possible manner. It insures
bushes, Dwellings, Stores, Merchan-
personal property generally, from loss
on the most favorable and satisfactory

adjust and pay all its losses with Eb-
litude, and thus endeavor to retain the
onge of the public.

to insure their property, who reside in
ited States, where this company has no
through the Post Office, directly to the
r proposals shall receive immediate at-

lemen are Directors of the Company:
Charles Boswell,
Henry Keeney,
James Goodwin, Jr.
John P. Brace,
Junius Morgan.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
Secretary.

SURANCE COMPANY—In
the purpose of securing against loss
only. Capital, \$200,000, secured
est possible manner—offer to take risks
as other offices.

The company is principally confined to
try, and therefore so detached that it
to great losses by sweeping fires.

Company is in the new *Alma* Build-
ing Exchange Hotel, State street, Hart-
ford. Attendance is given for the accom-
plice.

TORS OF THE COMPANY ARE,
Brace, Stephen Spencer,
James Thomas,
man, Elisha Peck,
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Company has agents in most of the
with whom insurance can be effected

ON INSURANCE COMPA-
youth State House Square, in Ex-
This Company was incorporated by the
with a capital of *One Hundred*
1 Dollars, for the purpose of effecting
urance, and has the power of increas-
a million of dollars.

ll issue policies on Fire and Marine
as other offices.

made by letter from any part of the
re no agency is established. The Of-
for the transaction of business.

THE DIRECTORS ARE,
Clark, Ezra Strong,
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Bluefish, for sale at the Cash and Ex-
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orth American and Hudson Insurance
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No. 170 Main St., keep con-
various of Printing Ink, and of as
e found—from the establishment of
Prices low. R. & S.

1820

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

VOL. XXIII.]

HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1844.

[NEW SERIES.—VOL. VII. NO. 24.

The Christian Secretary
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT
THE OFFICE, CORNER MAIN AND
ASYLUM STREETS, 3D STORY.

TERMS.

Subscribers in the city, furnished by the Carrier, at Two
Dollars per annum.
Papers sent by mail at \$2.00, payable in advance, with
a discount of twelve and a half per cent. to Agents becoming
responsible for six or more copies.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms of
advertising in this city.

All communications on subjects connected with the pa-
per, should be addressed to BURR & SMITH, post paid.

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.—A Postmaster may enclose
the money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to
pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter,
if written by himself; but if the letter be written by any
other person, the Postmaster cannot frank it.—**POSTMAS-**
TER GENERAL.

Where Shall I Spend Eternity?

A lady had written on a card and placed on the top of
a hour-glass, in her garden house, the following simple
verse from one of the poems of John Clare. It was the
verse when the flowers were in their highest glory.

"To think of summers yet to come,

That I am not to see!

To think a weed is yet to bloom

From dust that I shall be!"

The next morning she found the following lines, in pen-
cil, on the back of the same card:

"To think when heaven and earth are fled,

And times and seasons o'er;

When all that can die, shall be dead,

That I must die no more!

Oh! where will then my portion be?

Where shall I spend eternity?

To such enquiries a correspondent of the Watchman
says:

Anxious thinker would you know

Of eternity to come?

Search the scriptures, they will show

Two conditions, weal or wo,

When your earthly course is run.

For the Christian Secretary.

among them a special preparation of mind and
heart to seek for and sustain ministers. Some of
the churches are abundantly able, and without
doubt, would immediately furnish a comfortable
support to suitable ministers; others by a prudent
and faithful course on the part of their ministers
would soon do the same, while others, from com-
parative inability, and being unaccustomed to do
much for ministerial support, would require a lon-
ger time to understand and perform their duty.

Besides, there are several rising villages where
there are no Baptist churches or ministers, but
where properly qualified men would be encour-
aged, and where flourishing churches might soon be
organized.

CANADA BAPTIST EFFORTS.

In the section described, some of our brethren
have realized the spiritual wants of the province
and made some efforts to improve its condition.
A missionary society has been formed and mis-
sionaries have been employed: but they need ex-
perienced, practical and devoted men to carry for-
ward their plans. They have, therefore, sought
the co-operation of the Am. Bap. Home Mission
Soc., and their application has received the favor-
able notice of the Board.

The greatest want of the denomination there
at present, is suitable ministers. Some ten or
twelve ought to be introduced immediately, and
these should be soon followed by others. A man,
well qualified to visit the churches, explore the
province, secure the co-operation of the people,
and in various ways aid for the accomplishment of
such desirable objects.

It is earnestly hoped that this representation
will speedily meet the kind response of several
discreet, intelligent and devoted ministers—men
who are active and useful among our own church-
es and enjoy a large share of their confidence
and affection—men who are sound in the faith
and unwavering in their attachment to the order
of Christ's Church and all the institutions of the
gospel.

BENJ. M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

IRENICUS.

TESTIMONY FROM MISSIONARIES.

I have quoted the living and the dying testi-
mony of the sainted Payson; and now I will give
an extract from the pen of Gordon Hall, one of
the immortal pioneers in modern missions from
America, addressing the London Peace Society
in 1825, by order of the American Mission in
Bombay; the testimony not only of himself, but
of all his associates there.

The original settlers of that part of Canada lying
west of Niagara river and Lake Ontario were
chiefly from the U. States. Their descendants
and more recent immigrations from this country
predominate, and are intelligent, moral, industri-
ous and thriving people.

The traveller in passing through this region is
frequently struck with the great similarity in ag-
ricultural operations and taste in the location,
style and embellishments of the farm-houses and
their appendages, with those of the most thriving
sections of our own land.

True, he may observe
much more of nature's wildness intermingled in
the landscape, but the neat, white cottages and
picked fences, adorned with trees and shrubs
and flowers, the spacious barns, the thick ar-
bards and rich meadows, all combine to remind
him of familiar scenery at home, in spite of the
straggling thought which occasionally flits across
his mind that he is in the dominion of the British

queen.

Since your committee are pleased to allow two of
our number to become members of the Peace
Society, we will thank you to place on the list of
subscribers, the names of James Gorrett, assistant
missionary, and my own. Did circumstances
permit, it would be a pleasure to us to aid your
funds by something beyond what is barely re-
quisite to constitute us members; but, as it is we
must restrict ourselves to that sum. In payment
of this for three years from the commencement
of 1825, we beg to refer you to Messrs. Fairley,
Benham, & Co., London, who will pay you 31. 3s.
(\$15) on being made acquainted with our
wishes.

We also received the traits so obligingly sent to us
with your letter. We have read them with much
interest, and desire to express for them also our
very grateful acknowledgements. A number of
them have already been distributed; and as the
monsoon is drawing to a close, we hope for favor-
able opportunities to disperse the remainder in vari-
ous parts of the country. But how lamentable
that so few are willing to befriend this heavenly
object, and to promote that peace on earth which
the Saviour came down from Heaven to establish!

How passing strange that any of his true and af-
fectionate followers should ever oppose it!!—
Yet its advocates, though so few, need not despair.
The Lord is verily on your side; and being sure
of victory, let us press onward to the fight, putting
our trust in God, and giving him all the glory.

Your affectionate brother in the bonds of the
Gospel,

By order of the American Mission in Bombay.
Here is the right spirit. Would to God it could
be found actuating all the heralds of the cross in
every land! Then would war vanish ere long from
christendom, and eventually from the whole earth.

The pacific principles of Hall were operative.—
He inculcated them just as he did other truths of
the gospel, and was thus instrumental of leading
some British officers to abandon their trade of
war from Europe, and importing houses will be found
on both shores throughout its entire length.

With such advantages, the population of this
part of Canada must greatly increase.

IRENICUS.

TWO MORE SCENES AFTER BATTLE.

PREUSS EYLAN.—"During the suspension of
movements," says Wilson, "a few moments were
left to contemplate the field of battle, and never
did a more terrible spectacle present itself. FIF-
TY THOUSAND brave men since sunrise killed and
wounded! and a great part, being struck by can-
non shot, were exposed still on the ground with-
out the means, without even the hopes of succor.
Near fifty thousand, worn out with fatigue, and
exhausted with hunger, were unable to keep the
field, and about to leave their mangled comrades
who were imploring their assistance and protec-
tion.

The Prussians fared the best.

They had pro-
visions; but the Russians had no other susten-

ance than the frozen snow. Their wants had in-
duced numbers during the battle, to search for
food in the adjoining villages, and the plain was
covered with foraging parties passing and repass-
ing.

The French left six hundred and fifty of their
men wounded, and one hundred and fifty Rus-
sians, under the care of two surgeons, but without
instruments or means of dressing, without
provisions, and with dead bodies intermingled in
almost every room. The burgomaster of Lands-
berg declared, that ten thousand wounded had
passed through his town. Although the soldiers
had been buried in the ground, the ground was
still covered with human carcasses; and parts of
the roads towards Landsberg were literally paved
with frozen and encrusted bodies which the return-
ing cannon wheels had rather splintered than lace-
rated."

CAN

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, AUGUST 23, 1844.

A paragraph for a "Tract for the Times."

It is well known that the grand line of division between Baptists and Pedobaptists is drawn by the practice of Infant Baptism. What is baptism? though another question, is one on which we are not greatly at variance—at least, much less so than formerly. But infant baptism sets us at extremes as wide as the poles. We can never come nearer to Pedobaptists at this point than we are. The approach must be to us, not to them. Are Congregationalists, our great opponents in this State, nearing us at this point, as well as the other? We venture to affirm that they are. This part of their creed was formerly almost all in all to them. Not so now. It is only now and then referred to. More rarely still is its observance enjoined in the pulpit. And the people are generally rather proud, we judge from our own hearing, of their assimilation to Baptists in disbelief of the scriptural warrant of household baptism. We know that this fact has been made the ground of a proposition from Congregationalists to Baptists to unite in a maternal association. But there is yet a step beyond this to notice. We have lately seen copies of the Articles of Faith, etc., of two large Congregational churches in this State, in which, while a variety of other duties is enjoined, and assumed, in no way is the baptism of the household of believers enjoined. Why is this? we said, on observing the fact. Has public sentiment become such that this practice cannot be enjoined as a duty? Has it made such a requirement a dead letter? or is this the result of a conviction of the error of the practice of their fathers on this subject? It is at any rate a change. A happy one, we consider it. Let us say, besides, we do not believe the last step of progress is yet attained. Of our brethren we inquire, "Watchman, what of the night?" Let us keep our Congregational friends aware of their progress toward truth. If we do not, it may appear ultimately that a sudden change has occurred, from mere failure to notice the steps which have led thither.

Amusing Incident.

A short time since, an amusing incident, illustrative of the progress of opinion on the subject of baptism, fell under our notice. After a protracted meeting, in a community composed of different Christian denominations, a Pedobaptist minister prepared several bitter sermons against the Baptists who had held the recent meeting. Not long after their first delivery he exchanged with a neighboring minister in whose congregation there is much Baptist leaven, although there is no Baptist church in the immediate vicinity. It was his intention to deliver two of the above discourses. On assembling again, after the service had been completed, the larger part of the congregation were missing. It had gone to another meeting near by, because, as it was said, they were already too much disgusted, to endure the hearing of another so malevolent and unprovoked an attack upon a denomination of Christians, whom many of them preferred to their own for the very peculiarities which had called forth the assault upon them. The incident, although amusing to others, administered a deserved rebuke to the polemic at whose expense it occurred. Besides, it warrants our being encouraged to believe that the mass of society is becoming, at the very least, in an increased degree favorable to the sentiments of Baptists as those most accordant with Scripture.

Wisconsin.

From Rev. Absalom Miner, Jr., Prairieville.

Our meeting house is to be raised next week. It will be 60 by 37 feet, with a basement. It would have been up and covered now but for the continual rains which have flooded the whole country, and rendered the roads to Milwaukee (where we obtain our lumber) almost impassable.

"I am pleased to say, that, through the blessing of God, we have been constantly prospered since my settlement here; and if we succeed in paying for our house, which I hope will be finished during the ensuing quarter, we shall be able to sustain ourselves. We shall be obliged, however, to ask for an appropriation from the Home Mission Society one more year."

The above is another encouraging instance of success attending the operations of the Home Mission Society. Our respected brother Miner has been laboring in the village of Prairieville as a missionary of the Society less than two years, and all the prosperity of which he speaks is, with the divine blessing, the result of his judicious and indefatigable labors. Let the friends of Home Missions feel increased encouragement and put forth increased efforts for the accomplishment of the great object of our organization.

BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

Barbary in the Rhode Island State Prison.

The State of Rhode Island appears to be several centuries behind the age in which we live, in their treatment of prisoners confined within the walls of their State Prison. The plan of conducting the prison is different from that of other prisons. The prisoners, if we are rightly informed, are kept in solitary confinement in damp, narrow cells, with granite floors, and a small opening above to let in the light. Here the unfortunate men, who transgress the laws within the geographical bounds of the State, are doomed to undergo a punishment at which the Inquisition of Spain can only compare. Such is the effect produced on the minds of the prisoners, that the Warden of the prison late declared to the Chaplain of the State Prison in New Hampshire, that one out of every four prisoners discharged from that prison had become maniacs! If this statement is true, and we have not seen it contradicted, altho' it has been circulated in the papers for weeks, it is high time that some benevolent Howard were sent to Rhode Island on an errand of mercy to enlighten her citizens on the subject of prison discipline, and to teach them that the law is not vindictive. The present system is a blot, not only on the State of Rhode Island, but upon the whole Union. Every fourth man made a maniac!

What cruelty! If it were known to-day that a crew of American sailors were confined in a prison in Algiers, and that the treatment they had received, had made one quarter of them maniacs, how would the whole country at once be aroused, and how soon would the whole navy of the United States, if it were necessary, be sent to relieve them. But, when it is stated, without contradiction, that one out of every four prisoners discharged from the State Prison in Rhode Island is a maniac, in consequence of the treatment received there, it is read, perhaps with a sigh, or an anathema upon the laws of that State, and the master is forgotten. We know the case between a prisoner, justly condemned, and a sailor unjustly deprived of his rights, is different, but there is no law that we are acquainted with, which tolerates abuse to either. If only one out of twenty becomes crazy by the present mode of discipline in the Rhode Island prison, it is enough to condemn the system forever, and to call for the most prompt and decided measures to bring about a reform. We hope the business will be looked into at once, and the necessary reform accomplished as speedily as possible.

Commencement at Yale.

The annual literary festivities connected with this ancient and honorable seat of learning, took place on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. A large number of literary gentlemen from abroad were in attendance, to witness the various performances, and revive the reminiscence of earlier days. Wednesday forenoon the association of the Alumni were addressed by Rev. W. T. Dwight, of Portland, Me. His Oration, which we did not hear, is spoken of as being highly interesting production, on a comparison between American and European Universities. The oldest living graduate of Yale, is Rev. Elisha Scott Williams, of Beverly, Mass. He is a Baptist clergyman, and graduated in 1775.

The exercises in the Theological department were limited to on Wednesday afternoon. They were generally of a high order of excellence. Most of the speakers exhibited much mental power, vigor of thought, and manliness of elocution. The young gentlemen threw out some severe animadversions on the arrogant dogmas of Prelacy and Puseyism.

The Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on Wednesday evening was delivered by Hon. Willis Hall, of Albany, N. Y. His theme was "Utility"—we were not particularly interested in the performance. The Poem, by George H. Colton, Esq. of New Haven, was on "The Age." It was a very respectable production, spiced with wit and satire. Both performances were listened to by a large and attentive audience.

The Commencement exercises, on Thursday, were attended by a crowded auditory during both parts of the day. The bear order prevailed, and the house was remarkably still for such an occasion. The body of the house was occupied by gentlemen, and the galleries exclusively by ladies. This happy arrangement prevented the boys and girls from reciprocating with one another the *gifts of the gab*. The young gentlemen who took part in the exercises, about forty in number, acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to their own talents and acquirements, and to their Alma Mater. Among so many performances we should expect to find various grades of excellence. There were but very few inferior pieces, while many were above the ordinary standard of such performances, and some evinced a high degree of mental power. We were pleased with the natural appearance, energy and spirit exhibited by most of the speakers. They must have had good training in elocution, which is generally too much neglected in our colleges. The class consisted of one hundred and four, the largest that ever graduated at Yale, or at any other college in America.

A free dinner was provided under an awning in the College yard for the graduates of Yale and other colleges and literary gentlemen present, of which six or seven hundred partook. A song, written for the occasion, was sung to the tune, "Auld Lang Syne."

REV. JOHN BLOWER.—The sudden return to England of this brother, has been the cause of some inquiry into the reasons which induced him to take so hasty a step. He had been the pastor of the Baptist church in McDougal St. New York, less than four weeks, when his connection with that church was dissolved, and he returned, with his family, to England. The circumstances which led to his return, are thus described by a correspondent of the Christian Reflector. "Two weeks after he had accepted the call of the church, he received letters informing him of the almost sudden death of his father-in-law; and that he was sole executor of his will; and urging him to return instantly, as a son of the deceased, taking advantage of his absence, had taken possession of the homestead, and was acting greatly to the distress of the widow and other relatives. Ten days afterwards he received letters from the Earl of Winchester's steward, stating that his lordship had, at the recommendation of the Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, given him (Elder Blower) the appointment of head master of the Free Grammar Schools at Runcorn, near Chester, at a salary of £480 sterling per annum, with house, coals and candles; and begging his immediate return to enter on the incumbency on the 5th of September." These communications were laid before the church, and the body kindly and unanimously, but reluctantly, released him from his pastoral engagements.

Wesleyan University, Middletown.

The annual Commencement of the Wesleyan University took place at Middletown on Wednesday of last week. A large number of visitors were present on the occasion. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, and Orestes A. Brownson, of Boston. The degree of D. D. was conferred on bishop Hamline, the newly elected bishop of the Methodist church, and two other gentlemen, only. The degree of A. B. was conferred on the following candidates:

M. C. F. Barber, A. S. Boyden, Mr. P. Craft, O. Fovil, F. S. Hoyt, P. O. Hyatt, G. B. Laurence, Jr., R. Z. Mason, W. C. Prescott, A. Rollins, J. A. Sawyer, B. Starr, J. Strong, G. H. Wiley, W. B. Williams, G. W. Winchell, D. G. York.

The degree of Bachelor of Science and English Literature was conferred on S. C. Loomis, L. F. C. Loomis, and C. T. Poor.

There is a good prospect of a large Freshman class at the opening of the next term. It was recommended not long since to the several Conferences to raise the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing permanent, and if we recollect right, additional professorships in this college. Several conferences have already responded to this call by contributing their full quota of the specified sum.

MESSES. BURR & SWAIN.—On taking up the Olive Branch of the 17th inst., I became deeply interested in reading the following account of the action of dissenters upon the English Church. Like our fathers in this State, our brethren in England have at length, in union with the Independents and exceeding Scotch Presbyterians, and all who harmonize with them in the doctrine of civil and religious liberty set to the work in good earnest, of dissolving the unholy union of Church and State in the British Empire. We are glad to see the good work of reformation going forward, but the final blow will not fall which shall annihilate national establishments until infant baptism, that part and pillar of Purity, and foundation of such establishments shall be repudiated to undergo a punishment at which the Inquisition of Spain can only compare. Such is the effect produced on the minds of the prisoners, that the Warden of the prison late declared to the Chaplain of the State Prison in New Hampshire, that one out of every four prisoners discharged from that prison had become maniacs! If this statement is true, and we have not seen it contradicted, altho' it has been circulated in the papers for weeks, it is high time that some benevolent Howard were sent to Rhode Island on an errand of mercy to enlighten her citizens on the subject of prison discipline, and to teach them that the law is not vindictive. The present system is a blot, not only on the State of Rhode Island, but upon the whole Union. Every fourth man made a maniac!

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Important Movement in England.

The subject of "Church and State" is now causing very great excitement in England. The union of these two is viewed by many to be so decidedly injurious to both, that silence is no longer considered a virtue. Immense meetings are therefore held by those opposed to the present union, for the purpose of expressing a public opinion, and of concerting measures to dissolve it if possible. A GREAT ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE has been held in London, a short account of which is in Zion's Herald of this week, taken from the London Watchman.

The delegates from various parts of England, Ireland and Scotland assembled on Tuesday, April 30th, 1844, at Crown and Anchor Strand, London, to consider the best means of effecting a severance between the Church and State. Upwards of five hundred and fifty delegates were present, among whom were Dr. Bowring, M. P., Mr. S. Crawford, M. P., Mr. J. S. Trelawney, M. P., Mr. J. Sturge, Dr. Epps, Mr. D'Arcy Irvine, Rev. Dr. J. P. Smith, Rev. Dr. Young, Rev. Dr. A. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Burnet, &c. At eleven o'clock the Rev. J. Burnet was voted into the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Cox read the address.

This Convention continued in active session for several days, during which time a large number of spirited speeches were made by eminent men and resolutions were adopted of the most decisive character. They declare that the Conference was not intended as a demonstration of non-conformist strength and that its object was the disentanglement of religion from the influences of secular control.

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ANECDOTES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. New York: A. V. Blake. 1844.

This volume is filled with anecdotes of the American

laws rendering the profession or disavowal of religious faith or worship necessary to the filling of any public or state office, or the performance of any public or state function; and also the abolition of all public exactions for the support of religion, and the resumption by Parliament, for national and secular purposes, of all property at any time granted for the support of religious faith or worship.

This Convention resulted in the formation of an organized society, the first seven constitutional provisions of which, as copied from Zion's Herald are as follows:

I. That a Society be now formed to be entitled "THE UNITED ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSOCIATION."

II. That this Society be based upon the following principle:—"That it is a matter of religion, man is responsible to God alone; that all legislation by secular governments in affairs of religion is an encroachment upon the rights of man, and an invasion of the prerogatives of God; and that the application by law of the resources of the state to the maintenance of any form or forms of religious worship and instruction, is contrary to reason, hostile to human liberty, and directly opposite to the genius of Christianity."

III. That the object of this Society be—"The liberation of religion from all governmental or legislative interference."

IV. That this object be sought by lawful, peaceful, and Christian means, and by such means only.

V. That every individual subscribing to the principle upon which this Society is based, and contributing not less than one shilling annually to its general fund, be admitted a member.

VI. That the officers of this Society consist of a treasurer, three secretaries, three auditors, a council of five hundred, and an executive committee of fifty members.

VII. That the whole of the officers be, in the first instance, elected by the present Conference.

The machinery put in motion by this Convention is calculated to produce important results.

A convention similar to this is to be called as often as once in three years, and a council of five hundred is to meet quarterly, to which the Executive Committee who are in constant labor, is to be accountable. Agents and Lecturers are to be employed, addresses delivered throughout the kingdom, correspondence is to be carried on, information of all kinds and from all sources is to be obtained and circulated, and appeals are to be made to Parliament &c. &c. And in fact, every means, consistent with the spirit of the *gospel*, is to be employed to promote the one great object of "The British Anti-State Church Association."

W. Blake, D. D.

The size of this work, 250 pages, 18mo, forbids the idea of embodying anything like a *complete* and perfect history of the Revolution; the *principal events* of that period being all that could be expected in so small a volume; and these the author has narrated with as much fidelity and care as could possibly be expected under existing circumstances.

Several maps of the seat of the war at different periods of the Revolution embellish the work. This, together with the two preceding volumes, form a part of the series of Blake's "Youth's Library for the Parlor, and are for sale by John Paine.

MEMOIRS OF THE MOST EMINENT AMERICAN MECHANICS.—New York: A. V. Blake. 1844.

This is a volume of nearly 500 pages, 12mo, in which the memoirs of the most celebrated American Mechanics may be found, together with the lives of some distinguished European mechanics; the whole illustrated with fifty engravings. The work is interesting, more particularly, to the mechanic. For sale by John Paine.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—The following paragraph is going the rounds of the papers:

"The Trustees of Washington College at Hartford, Ct. have determined to change the name of that Institution to Trinity College, in consequence of the number of colleges in this country bearing the former name."

We have heard a better reason advanced for the course pursued by the Trustees of Washington College, which is that Trinity Church, New York, has offered to give some four thousand dollars towards the erection of another college building, on the condition that the name is changed as above.

A bill for this purpose must be granted by the Legislature before it can be done.

CONFIRMATION IN A PENITENTIARY.—The Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, in his address to the Episcopal Convention, says, that on Tuesday in Easter week, 9th of April, he administered the rite of confirmation in the chapel of the State Penitentiary, to *thirteen convicts*. They had previously been thoroughly prepared by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt in a course of personal instruction. The other prisoners were present, and it is said the scene was solemn and interesting.

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Revolution, and for those who feel interested in this kind of literature, it cannot fail to afford a rich fund of amusement.

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Rev. J.

L. Blake, D. D.

The size of this work, 250 pages, 18mo, forbids the idea of embodying anything like a *complete* and perfect history of the Revolution; the *principal events* of that period being all that could be expected in so small a volume; and these the author has narrated with as much fidelity and care as could possibly be expected under existing circumstances.

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THE ARMENIANS.

To illustrate the religious character of the Armenians, Dr. Anderson described a visit of himself and Dr. Hawes to some mountains a little north of Constantinople, where they were for their bracing air and pure water, and which are of great resort, as one of the fashions "watering places," that was, that the Armenians who thronged the place, engaged daily *prayer meeting*, and many who went there to spend a season of recreation, came away serious. Who, said Dr. Anderson, would think of finding a daily prayer meeting at Saratoga Springs?—*Post. Rec.*

* The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbia, Ohio, founded 15 years since, has educated 300 pupils. At present it has 100 inmates.

A convention of Physicians was held at Brunswick, Me. a short time since, to devise measures for promoting the prosperity of the Medical School in that State.

Mr. Hale, of the "Independent Mail," has given notice that he shall hold and to bail any person who shall interfere with himself or any of his agents.

Late accounts from Cuba received at New York state that the drought still continued. There had been no rain for three months!

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

of the solid timber wide enough to receive both being similar to a garden spade, only very clumsy. The handle was horizontal, while upright in working position. The beam of some length, and the share was the stump as the tree had branched into two, something to have any iron about it. It is evident, from that it could never turn over the soil but in exposure to the air, it crumbled into fragments.

The Armenians.

described a visit of himself and Dr. Hawes, to a little north of Constantinople, to tracing air and pure water, and which are a place. What impressed them deeply while there in religious conversation, and maintained a meeting, and many who went there to spend a vacation, came away serious. Who, said a Springs?—*Bost. Rec.*

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ld bales of North River Hay have been pur-

ing for York for shipment to Great Britain. This,

to Great Britain from this country. To

have been sent occasionally for a year or

—Our anniversary (Commencement) was with the attendance of these chevaliers, and of six instances of their operations, all were successful. The first was on Mr. Long, of New York, which probably took passengers. They succeeded in getting his pocket book, containing about \$300 in other papers. The second operation was at Atwater, of this city, who was robbed of the sanctuary, while attending the exercises, his wallet being taken from a pantaloons in a most ingenious manner.

His loss was fifty dollars in the papers. The third instance occurred in the Malby, of Northford, who had been arrested, and was scrupulously careful of the had got out of the crowd, when on ex-

and all safe. He was followed carefully by some careless and easy looking

had a hostile, and a short time after was

to find that his pocket book had ex-

not how, but it was gone, with the thirty

papers which it contained.—*New Haven*

MENTS.—Ninety-nine castings in iron ready from on board the Boston packet. They were consigned to Wier, to be for- da, for the purpose of making the long dis-

line between colonies, which stretch almost from the North Pole—from Canada to the Cape of Good Hope—and which bring the indigo of India and the wood of Australia from the antipodes to the manufactures of Leeds. It is

the seat of a commerce that would seem fabulous to

one who has a population which has doubled since 1810; it was then \$88,000 said—it is now, by the cen-

sus of 1841, \$1,832,000. You have a town which is five

miles and a half large, take it where you will; but if you

measure it from Blackwall to Chelsea it is seven and a half miles.

It reaches, from north to south, three and a half

miles. It is a perfect German principality—a Cobourg, if

you please, or a Hesse Hambur in brick. You have spent

five millions sterling on your bridges alone. You have

locks to hold all the ships of the world. The London

Docks alone cover 100 acres of ground, and the vaults

hold 65,000 pipes of wine. The West India Docks cover 290 acres, and can hold 500 large merchantmen with ease. The Commercial Dock covers 49 acres, and is, I believe, exclusively confined to the Baltic trade. There are 250 ships of the port of London alone of \$81,000 tons total burden, and manned by 32,000 seamen. The vessels engaged in the Colonial, Irish and coasting trades, including the colliers, and also 350 British vessels, were 2335. The tonnage of the foreign vessels which entered this port in 1840 from Russia, Sweden, Germany, France, the Mediterranean, China, and the United States, amounted to 4,167,174 tons. Upon an average of the last ten years, London alone paid £11,000,000 in custom duties, out of the £23,500,000 which the whole revenue of that department amounts to. There are 2000 merchants and brokers within half a mile of the Exchange. The 100,000 houses of business, probably half of which have shops attached to them. All the details connected with London are upon the same gigantic scale. The water companies supply 337,000,000 hogheads yearly, and the gas companies furnish 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours. In Smithfield Market there were 180,780 head of cattle, and 1,500,000 of sheep, in round numbers, sold in the year 1839. Your very paving and sewer rates amount to £630,000 a year. The London newspapers consume 10,000,000 of stamps yearly. The steamboats carry 10,000 passengers every day. There are 1000 miles of railway stretching from London into every part of the kingdom, and bringing its population into contract with all the great cities of the country, completed at an expense of nearly £50,000,000 sterling. There are 59 canals, which cost £45,000,000. The monthly business conducted by the London bankers alone averages \$75,000,000, and has amounted to £87,000,000 in one month.

G. H. Ward, M. P.

We learn that Messrs. Wm. Stevens and Andrew Hague, of this city, have contracted with the authorities of New

Grenada to construct a canal from the bay of Carthagena to the river Magdalena, a distance of eighteen miles.

This canal will open to the city of Carthagena a vast ex-

tent of the interior country, and will revive the business of

that ancient city.—*U. S. Gaz.*

NEW YORK STATE SABBATH CONVENTION.—This im-

portant meeting is to be held at Saratoga Springs on the 28th inst.

It is expected that Sabbath Associations, and churches throughout the length and breadth of the State will ap-

point delegates. Several distinguished gentlemen are ex-

pected to be present and take part in the exercises of the

occurrence.

It is ascertained that the new Constitution of New Jersey has been adopted without serious opposition in any

quarter.

Arrival of the Acadia.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

The Acadia had 100 passengers from Liverpool to Halifax, 77 from Liverpool to Boston, and 22 from Halifax to Boston. Ex-Governor Davis was among the number.

Louis Philippe, King of the French was to embark at Treg-

port, in the month of September, on a visit to Queen Vic-

toria.

It was expected that judgment would be given on the 29th or

30th of August.

The Cotton market was not very animated during the

week previous to the sailing of the Acadia—less so than

the preceding one. The trade, nevertheless, con-

tinued to purchase to a fair extent, so that prices could hard-

ly be said to have been affected. The imports continued

large, but the prospects of the country were so good, that

goods remained stationary.

In the southern parts of England, harvest had com-

enced under encouraging circumstances. There had been a

good deal of rain, with occasional sunshines in the northern

districts; but it had not been of a nature to do much mis-

chief, or excite any fears for the ultimate safety of the crops.

In the southern countries of Europe, the wheat crops had

been, for the most part, secured in good order. The trade

in wheat, from these causes, dull, with declining prices.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are of a

cheering nature; business there wears a healthy aspect;

there are numerous orders for goods, and workmen find

plenty of employment. The weather had been such as to

cause the most sanguine expectations of a speedy and abun-

dant harvest.

AFFAIRS AT TAHITI.—The news of further high-handed

measures of the French officers at Tahiti has caused a good

deal of discussion both in England and France. It appears

that although the story which we had some weeks since of

the sinking of a British frigate by the French Admiral, was

without foundation, that a most hostile and irritated state of

feeling exists between the people of the two nations. There

were at the last advices no British men of war at the Soci-

eties Islands. The British Consul at Tahiti, Mr. Pritchard,

—We learn by a handbill published and S. Maylert, Esq., that, on the 1st inst., while lodging at the house of Mr. Tasey, in the British Consul, they roomed by a dozen or fifteen men in disguise, and carried away their carpet bags, containing and contracts of the Bingham estate of the country. They offered \$300 for the sevices and recovery of which is said that the community of settlers are combined to resist the titles to the trunks and their contents (ex- which were doubtless burned) have several persons arrested as probably possible to find witnesses or attorneys against them! A pretty state of affairs of Laws to protect rights, and squatters (Pa.) Register.

Allegany Express.

—Two carpenters, named Wm.

Hamilton, met with a very serious

2d inst., about four o'clock. They

were erecting two large pieces of timber in

Mr. Tasey, when they fell down from

the back of one of them. Mr. Beach-

wounded—the other slightly.

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—We learn by a handbill published

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.
The Dying Mother's Prayer.

BY NO. 200.

The tide of life was ebbing fast,
Its waves were hurrying by;
From heaven's high throne the word had passed—
"Come hither—thou must die."
This summons to that mother's ear
Came not in terror clad;
She saw—she felt her Saviour near,
And why should she be sad?

But tender ties still twined around
That lovely mother's heart;
A little band, there was, she found
With which 'twas hard to part.
It was for 'those who still remained'
She faint would longer stay;
And now the mercy-seat she gained
Once more for these to pray.

She cared for them, not earth's vain toys,
Is friendship, or its gold:
No, she sued for purer joys,
Whose worth was never told.
She prayed that angels' guardian care
Might all their steps attend,
To draw their feet from every snare,
From satan's wiles defend.

She asked the power of saving grace
Their hearts to sanctify,
And form them for a holier place,
Her mansion up on high.
She ceased—a bright cherubic throng
From glory's portals fly;
Joyful they come with harp and song—
Her convoy to the sky;

And quickly borne on seraph's wings
She finds the promised rest—
She strikes her golden harp and sings
In concert with the blast.
Theo' she had gained this blessed retreat,
Nor sin, nor grief might know,
Yet, souls in heaven may not forget
Their kindred souls below.

An angel then—'twas her delight
To guard that youthful band;
To guide their step by day—by night
Beside their bed to stand.
A year passed on. The mother's prayer
On faith's sun pinnions borne,
Heaven's court soon gained; its answer there
Delayed, now speeds return.

The Spirit's quick'ning power descends
With sanctifying grace:
Each youthful sinner suppliant bends,
And seeks the Saviour's face.
The guardian angel joyful brings
The tidings to the skies;
All heaven awoke with rapture sings,
And louder strains arise.

Edgartown, Mass.

The Poor Man's Evening Prayer.
God of the poor man! hear us,
Thou give of all good!
At this our meal be near us—
Bless, bless our humble food!
We have been toiling through the day,
Sleep hangs upon each brow!
But through the dim night bear us pray,
Look down upon us now!

God of the poor man! heed us,
As thus on bended knee,
For all those hast desired us,
We praise and glory Thee!
Thy hands that made the wealthy,
Unmake them at Thy will;
They made us strong and healthy,
May we remain so still!

God of the poor man! listen
To those whose all is gone,
To those whose eyelids glisten
With sorrow deep and lone!
Oh! answer, we beseech Thee,
These broken anguish'd prayer;
Let their dark woes first reach Thee,
Then beam on us now here!

God of the poor man! lowly
His heart with love doth beat;
He hath no gift more holy
To deck thy mercy seat!
Take it, Our Father, though it be
Shaded with earthly sin,
Naught else hath he to offer Thee,
On! make it right within!

God of the poor man! shining
Amidst his little cot,
Though fortune be declining
With thee how bright his lot!
Guard now the night before us—
Let quiet slumber come;
Spread, spread thy mantle o'er us,
And bless the poor man's home!

[*Evangelical Magazine.*]

Miscellaneous.

My Saviour.

FOUNDATION.

MY SAVIOUR is the FOUNDATION of his church, and consequently the foundation of all the hope and comforts, all the holiness and happiness of his people. "Behold," said Jehovah, "I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation."

What more can I need in a foundation than suitability, strength, durability, and immovability? My Saviour is all this. Jehovah, who most perfectly knew what precise basis was needed for the covenant he designed to establish with fallen man, chose and appointed his dear and only Son, in his compound nature, for that purpose. The covenant of works, into which he entered with newly created man, failed, through the inadequacy of the security on which it rested—the will of the first Adam. "The second" Adam "is the Lord from heaven," and secures upon himself the stability of the covenant of grace. Have I acceded to that covenant? It "is ordered in all things and sure." It shall, therefore, be "all my salvation and all my desire." For, as every stone in a building rests upon the foundation, so every promise of the covenant rests upon Christ, and in him is "yea, and in him Amen."

The suitability of my foundation I perceive in its appointment by the Father. Its strength is omnipotence. "If I speak of strength, lo, he is strong," and able to bear up the weight of any superstructure of hope and confidence that I may repose on him. Let me raise the fabric of my expectations higher and more ample than the heavens, furnished with all the glory and bliss with which Jehovah himself can bless a soul he loves: my Saviour is a sufficient basis to support the magnificent pile, without any fear or possibility of failure. The base of an earthly building may itself decay; it may be made of perish-

able materials. Yes, and the foundations of all terrestrial structures, with those structures, will finally be destroyed. Babel—where is it? The proud pyramids—where will they be? "They shall perish; but Thou shalt endure." And I shall remain with thee. A foundation, sufficient for its purpose, strong and durable, may yet be but temporary: it may be removed. The Roman ploughshare drove from its place the suspended foundation of Zion's temple. But it would require more than omnipotence to move omnipotence. It cannot be. And equally impossible is my removal from him. "Coming unto him as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God and precious," am I built up, as a lively stone, on him? Then, not in the fleshly confidence, which betrayed the Psalmist, but in the divine confidence, which infallibly secures, I may rejoicingly say, "I shall not be moved."

The Sabbath and Repudiation.

ONE WAY FOR PENNSYLVANIA TO PAY THE INTEREST OF HER STATE DEBT.

The following extract from the report of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath Convention, will show the cost of Sabbath desecration, and may furnish a useful hint to railroad companies at the north, who are agitating the question of running the cars on the Sabbath.—*Bost. Recorder.*

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD.—This branch of our public works is used on the Sabbath only for the transportation of passengers. How unprofitable to the State of Pennsylvania the violation of the Lord's day on this noble work is, the following facts, furnished from the most authentic sources will show:—

The passengers of a single line of boats, in which the State has no interest, are transported across this road on the Sabbath—one train of cars each way—number of passengers averaging, this season, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$. To transport these 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ passengers requires the employment of 4 Locomotive Engineers; 10 Stationary do.; 10 Assistant do.; 14 Firemen; 20 Hitchers; 6 Drivers; 2 Stage Agents; 2 other persons; in all 68 men, beside 18 horses, and the use of 14 steam engines.

The expense, each Sabbath, to the State, is \$103 25; less, received by the State for carrying 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ passengers, \$61 05; loss each Sabbath, 42 20;—or for each season of 35 weeks, average time the road is used, 1,477 00.

The loss however, is really the whole expense, as the state would have the benefit of the transportation of these passengers on Mondays, in its regular business; so that, by just computation, the amount of annual loss to the commonwealth by the desecration of the Sabbath on the Portage Railroad, is \$3,613 75—sum which would pay the annual interest on \$72,000 of the debt of the State.

Consecration to God.

The time will come, and I cannot but hope that it is near at hand, when all the difficulty about funds for the spread of the Gospel will be done away—when Christians will learn a lesson, which hitherto they have been very slow to learn, that the richest enjoyment of wealth is to give its increase to the treasury of the Lord; and that the sweetest incentives to labor, is the hope of gaining something that we may aid in furthering the cause of God. The excuses for our want of liberality are utterly futile—they are worse, they are often impious. If we are Christians, let us act like Christians, and not dishonor the sacred name by a base, selfish, avaricious spirit, which keeps back from the treasury of the Lord what is due. If we are Christians indeed, we owe not only our wealth, but ourselves to the Redeemer, who has bought us with a price. Was He willing to purchase our salvation by pouring out His blood, and shall we be unwilling to give liberally of what He has given us, to promote His cause? See them deluded in this way for a few years, until the child has become master; and that little spirit which they thought was wrong to subdue, has become the tyrant; and they in despair drop the reins, if ever they held them, and find too late that the evil will not cure itself, and that their child is a Sabbath breaker, and is often seen in the forest upon the Sabbath with his rifle, than in the house of God. What tremendous consequences have in this case resulted from little things. Nor is this merely a picture. Will it not apply as a faithful and true history in a vast many cases? I pledge my word that it will.

But vary the picture. Suppose that this child obtains a hope. He appears well for a time. He inspires hopes in others of his future usefulness. But he had his own way too long, and abused the Sabbath so much that restraint soon became irksome. And soon the blessed Sabbath becomes a snare. He is too wise in his own conceit to learn of any one, or believe any of those creeds around him; and with multitudes of others wanders abroad upon the Sabbath. He must go a few miles to hear the popular Mr. —, or the smart Mr. —, but is soon found forgetting little by little one truth after another until he becomes a Mormon, or something equivalent to a *Nothingarian*. Now if my observation is correct for a period of more than forty years, I can safely affirm that there are more of such spoiled children who embrace destructive errors than of any other class. And it shows the importance of attending to little things in their education, if we could save them from such an end, and ourselves from unavailing grief, and from a load of guilt. Were you to step over a cluster of venomous serpents not more than three inches long, would you, or would you not be deterred from crushing them under your foot because they were little? No; it could be done more easily, and the mischief that they might do when three feet long would thus be prevented. But little sins, neglects, &c. will as surely grow and become great evils unless attended to, as the young serpent becomes a great one, unless destroyed. Where is the drunkard who did not become so by little and little? or the Sabbath breaker, or the habitual liar, or thief, or villain? First an evil thought is indulged, and this will, if cherished, work an effect sooner or later. A small departure at first from rectitude, this despised or thought lightly of, brings others more enormous and greater guilt, until the sinful habit is confirmed, and they are led captive by their darling sin. O reader, watch over your children, over your own hearts, against those little evils which produce such mighty results. And ever remember that a wise man never will despise them. Keep the rules

A Corrupt Press.

If the press be more than frivolous, if it have been licentious, its ravages on a reading community, and in a free country, and such a community and country God has made ours, are incalculable.

There have been newspapers circulating in Christian America, that would have been hailed in the cities of the plain, on the day ere the avenging fires fell from heaven, as the utterances of no uncongenial spirit, the work of men morally accimated to breathe that atmosphere of putridity and death. There have been seen, as editors, men whose hearts seem to have become first ossified, and then carious, in the exercise of their vocation, alike hardened in feeling and corrupted in principle, men who had no mercy, no conscience, and no shame. And such men have been not only suffered but applauded, courted and bribed, while "a reading public," to use a phrase of the times, has been found to gather eagerly around the moral slaughter-houses over which such spirits presided, and has delighted itself in snuffing the fumes of each fresh sacrifice, feeding on the garbage, and drenching their souls in puddles there supplied. The extent of the moral taint already spread from such foul sources of corruption, who can estimate? Were such to become the pervading and controlling spirit of our literature, that literature, and the society which sustains it, must collapse and perish, a loathsome mass of festering corruption.—*Dr. W. R. Williams.*

Words Spoken and Written.

The word that drops from our lips takes its irrevocable flight, and leaves behind its indelible imprint. It is in the stern language of the apostle, in the case of some, a flame "set on fire of hell;" and consuming wherever it alights, it "seteth on fire the course of nature;" as, in the happier case of others, that word is a message of salvation, "ministering grace unto the hearers." Reason and Scripture alike make it idle to deny the power of speech over social order and morality. And literature is but speech under the influence of art and talent. And a written literature is but speech put into a more orderly and enduring form than it usually wears. We know that God and man hold

each of us responsible for the utterance of the heart by the lips. Human tribunals punish the slanderer because his words affect the peace of society; and the Last Day exacts its reckoning for "every idle word," because that word, however lightly uttered, was the utterance of a soul, and went out to influence, for good or for evil, the souls of others.

God has given you ever in your heart, that you may detect the first departure, even a hair's breadth from them. And never vainly imagine it to be innocent to do it, even when told that the public good, or the cause of philanthropy requires it. A good cause never can need such auxiliaries.

A PLAIN MAN.

The mother and her dying Son.

A BEAUTIFUL SKETCH.

The mother breathed deeply when she saw herself alone with her son. She folded her hands, and raised her eyes to heaven with an expression which through the whole of the foregoing days had been foreign to them. It was no longer restless, almost murmuring anxiety: it was a mournful, yet at the same time, deep, perfect, nay, almost loving resignation. She bent over her son, and spoke in a low voice out of the depths of her affectionate heart.

"Go, my sweet boy, go! I will no longer hold thee back, since it is painful to thee! May the deliverer come! Thy mother will no longer contend with him to retain thee! May he come and make an end of thy sufferings! I will then be satisfied! Go, then, my first born, my summer child; and if there may never more come a summer to the heart of thy mother—still go! that thou mayest have rest! Did I make thy cradle sweet, my child! so would I not embitter by my lamentations thy death-bed! Blessed be thou, blessed be He also who gave thee to me, and who now takes thee from me to a better home!

Some time, my son, I shall come to thee; go thou beforehand, my child! Thou art weary! so weary! Thy last wandering was heavy to thee; now thou wilt rest. Come, thou good deliverer, come thou beloved death, and give rest to his heart; but easily, easily; Let him not suffer more—let him not endure more. Never did he give care to his parents!"

At this moment Henrik opened his eyes, and fixed them calmly and full of expression on his mother.

"Thank God!" said he, I feel no more pain."

"Thanks and praise be given to God, my child!" said she.

Mother and son looked on each other with deep and cheerful love! they understood each other perfectly.

"When I am no more," said he, with a faint and broken voice, "then tell it to Gabriel prudently; she has such tender feelings—and she is not strong. Do not tell it to her on a day—when it is cold and dull—but on a day—when the sun shines warm—when all things look bright and kindly—then, tell her—that I am gone first to greet her—and tell her from me—that it is not difficult—to die!—that there is a sun on the other side!"

He ceased, but with a loving smile on his lips, and his eyes closed their lids as from very weariness.

Presently afterwards he spoke again, but in a very low voice. "Sing me something, mother," said he, "I shall then sleep more calmly. They knock, I come!"

These words were the beginning of a song which Henrik had himself written and set to music some time before, during a night of suffering.

The genius of poetry seemed to have deserted him during the latter part of his illness; this was painful to him, but his mind remained the same and the spirit of poetry lived still in the hymn which his mother now, at his request, sang in a trembling voice:

"They knock! I come! yet ere on the way

To the night of the grave I am pressing,

Thou Angel of Death, give me yet one lay—

One hymn of thanksgiving and blessing."

Heave thanks, Oh Father! in heaven high,

For thy gift, all gifts exceeding;

For life! and that grieved or glad I could fly

To thee, nor find thee unheeding.

Oh thanks for life, and thanks too for death,

The bound of all trouble and sighing;

How bitter! yet sweet 'tis to yield our breath

When thine is the heart of the dying!

They knock! I come! yet ere on the way

To the night of the grave I am pressing,

Thou Angel of Death, give me yet one lay—

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The bound of all trouble and sighing;

How bitter! yet sweet 'tis to yield our breath

When thine is the heart of the dying!

By our path of trial thou plantest still

The lilies of consolation;

But the loveliest of all to do thy will—

Be it done in resignation!

Farewell, lovely earth, on whose bosom I lay;

Farewell, all ye dear friends, mourning;

Farewell, and forgive all the faults of my day:

My heart now in death is burning!

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE,

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